**Effects of the F&I War**

* IV. **Salutary Neglect** ends -1763
	+ replaced by imperial administration
	+ More than 10,000 troops left in the colonies after F&I war
		- ‘To secure the dependence of the colonies on GB’
	+ GB comes to terms with the fact that Royal governors often had less power than colonial assemblies
		- many assemblies paid the governor’s salary
		- Assemblies often decided whether or not to call out the militia
	+ Bureaucracy doubles (to administer new empire)
	+ GB debt climbs from 75 million to 133 million
		- Debt is 60% of national budget

**. Legislation**

* **Revenue Act, 1762 –enforces trade duties**
* **Currency Act, 1764**
	+ Paper money no longer legal tender; only gold or silver accepted
* **Sugar Act, 1764**
	+ Customs duty added to French molasses
	+ Custom enforcement tightened
		- Vice-admiralty courts in the colonies for smugglers –no jury trials

**Colonial Reaction to Unjust Authority (Scots-Irish)**

* **Regulator Movement**, 1766-1771
	+ NC farmers in debt due to falling Tobacco prices
	+ Merchants & other creditors used courts to confiscate property
	+ Mobs of farmers attacked judges, closed courts
	+ Asked for lower property taxes
	+ Gov. Tryon refused; Used eastern NC militia & British soldiers to defeat Regulators
* **Paxton Boys**,1763
	+ Non-Quakers want Natives expelled, Quaker controlled gov’t refuses
	+ Western PA farmers attack peaceful Conestoga tribe & march towards Philadelphia declaring to burn it
		- Ben Franklin negotiates truce
		- Failed to be brought to justice due to lack of witness
* VII. Political Factions
* **Tories** –Typically members of the House of Lords
	+ Pro-Empire; expansion of government
* **Whigs** –Typically members of the House of Commons
	+ Republican ideals; sympathy w/Commonwealth, Puritan gov’t (Oliver Cromwell)
	+ Anti-empire (too expensive)
	+ \*Typically the faction out of power
* VIII. Stamp Act , 1765 -tax on printed items (documents, newspapers, cards)
	+ Purpose
		- To raise $ to support the army in the Americas
		- Similar to one in England
	+ Lack of Success
		- The Mob; urban resistance
		- Boycott –Sons & Daughters of Liberty
		- Stamp Act Congress, NYC, 1765
			* Letter of grievances
		- Eventually Repealed
* IX**. ‘No taxation, without representation’**
* **Declaratory Act, 1766** –Parliament has the authority to pass any law of regulation on trade on the colonies
* **Townshend Acts, 1766**
	+ Tax paper, paint, tea, glass
	+ Restraining Act –limited colonial legislatures
* Purpose
	+ Pay the salaries of royal officials in the colonies (governors, no longer controlled by colonial legislatures
* Resistance
	+ Raised revenue, instead of regulated trade
	+ Colonists argued that taxing to raise revenue, should only be done if the people are represented in the decision
	+ Boycott hurt British merchants
		- **Boston Massacre, 1770**
		- –repealed in 1770, except tea tax
* X. From Englishmen to Americans (1770 – 1775)
* **Committees of Correspondence**, 1772
	+ ‘to state the rights of English men’
	+ Organizer Samuel Adams (Boston chapter, led to 80 more in MA w/in a year –spread to SC within a year)
* **Attack of the Gaspee, 1772** – British Customs ship destroyed off the coast of RI
* **Tea Act**, 1773
	+ East India Tea Co. gets a monopoly of tea
	+ Lowers prices –makes ‘English’ tea cheap, even w/ new tax
* **Boston Tea Party**, 1773
* **Coercive (Intolerable) Acts,** 1774
	+ Boston Port Bill
	+ Quartering Act
	+ Justice Act
	+ Quebec Act\* Catholicism allowed in former French territory
* **1st Continental Congress, 1774**
	+ 12 colonies
	+ Asked for redress & removal of Coercive Acts
		- King George III unresponsive
* **Battle of Lexington & Concord, April 1775**
	+ Rural farmers come to support the cause later
	+ Begin hiding guns, powder from British troops
	+ Train ‘minutemen’
* **2nd Continental Congress**
	+ **Olive** **Branch Petition, Summer 1775**
	+ Attempt to make peace after the hostilities
	+ George III refuses to read document
		- By July 1776 produces the Declaration of Independence